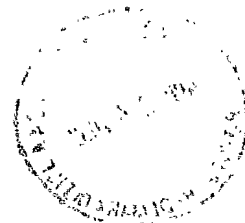


Fig. 1



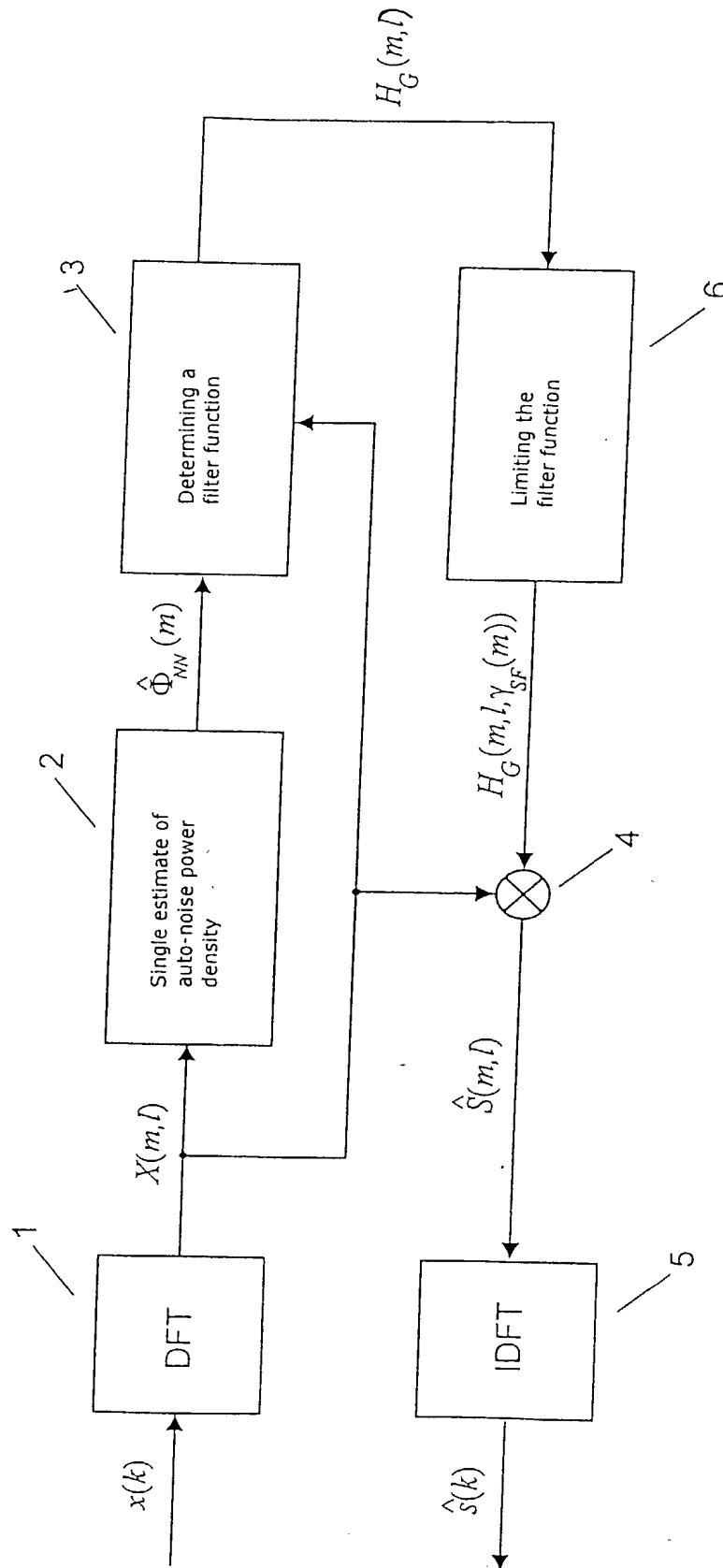


Fig. 2

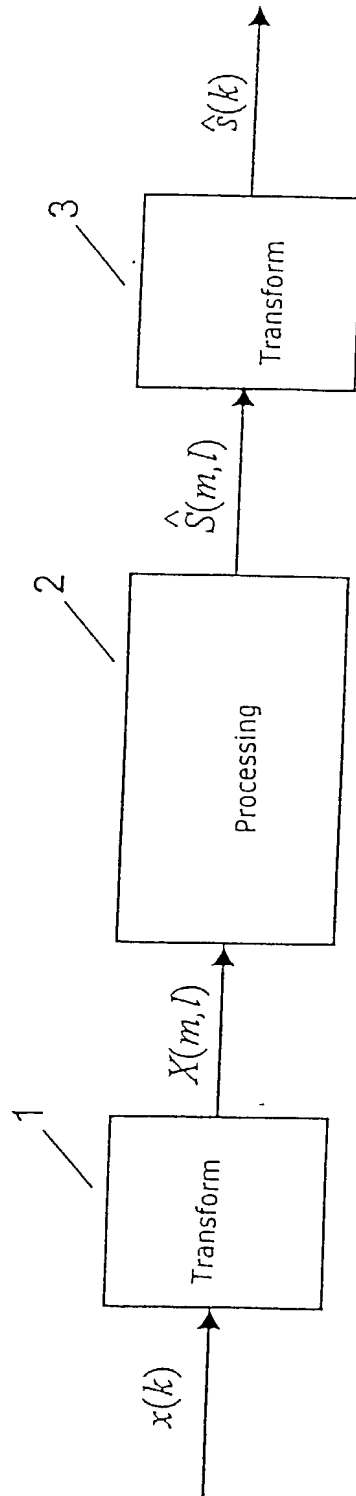


Fig 3

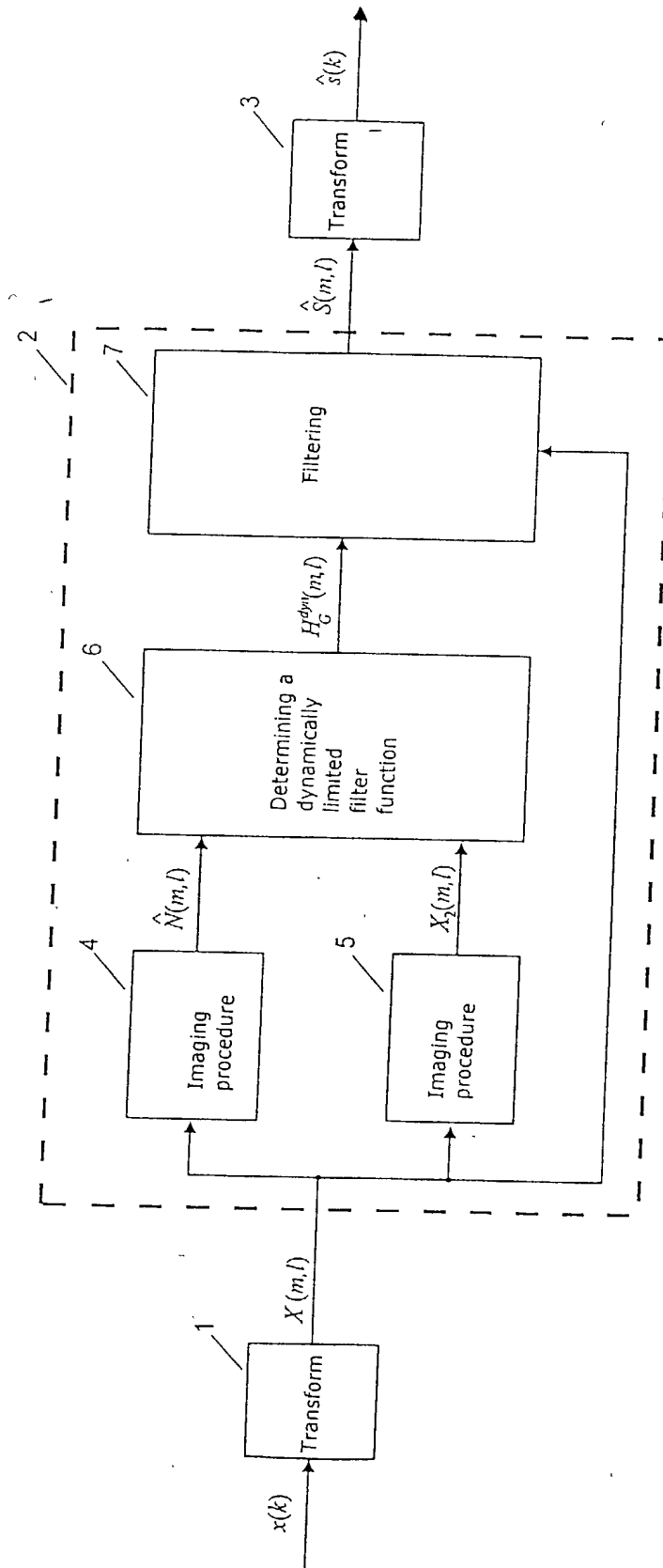


Fig. 4

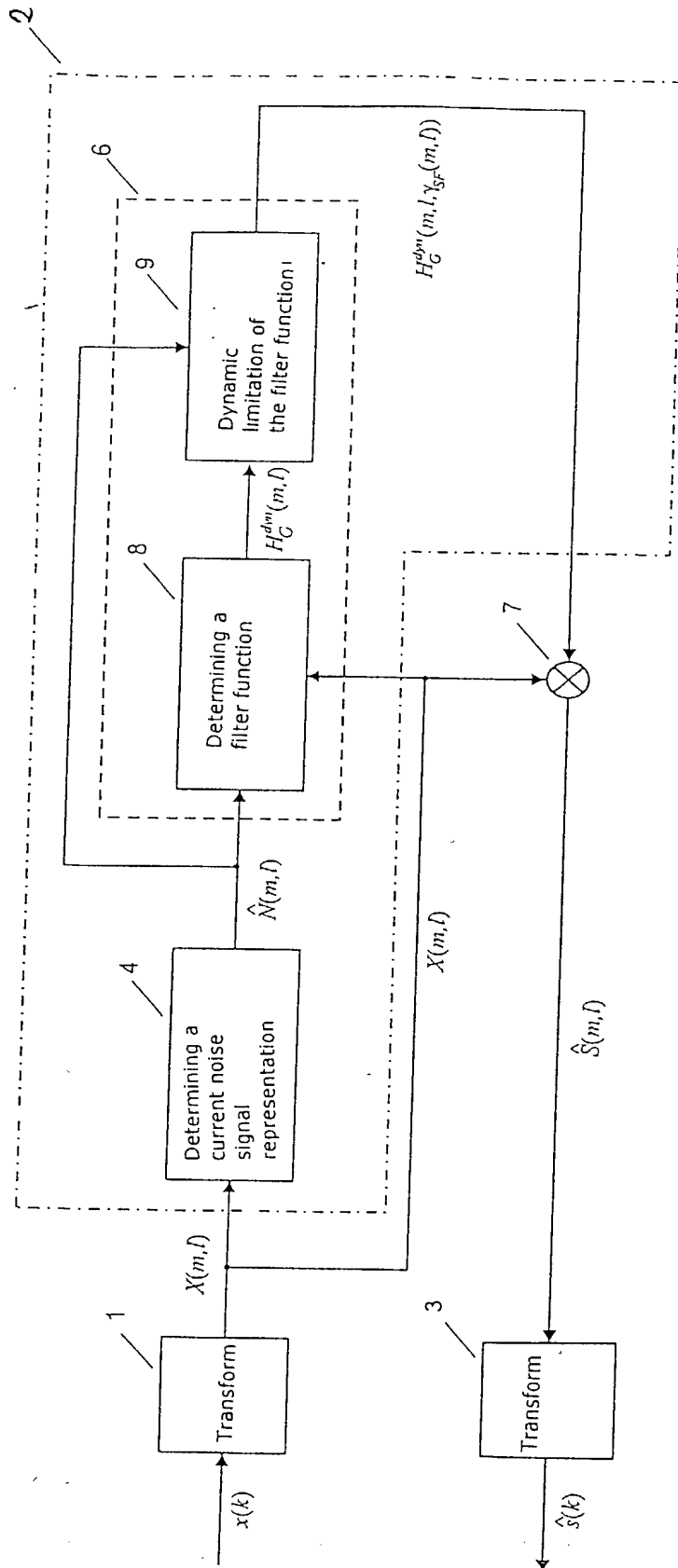


Fig. 5

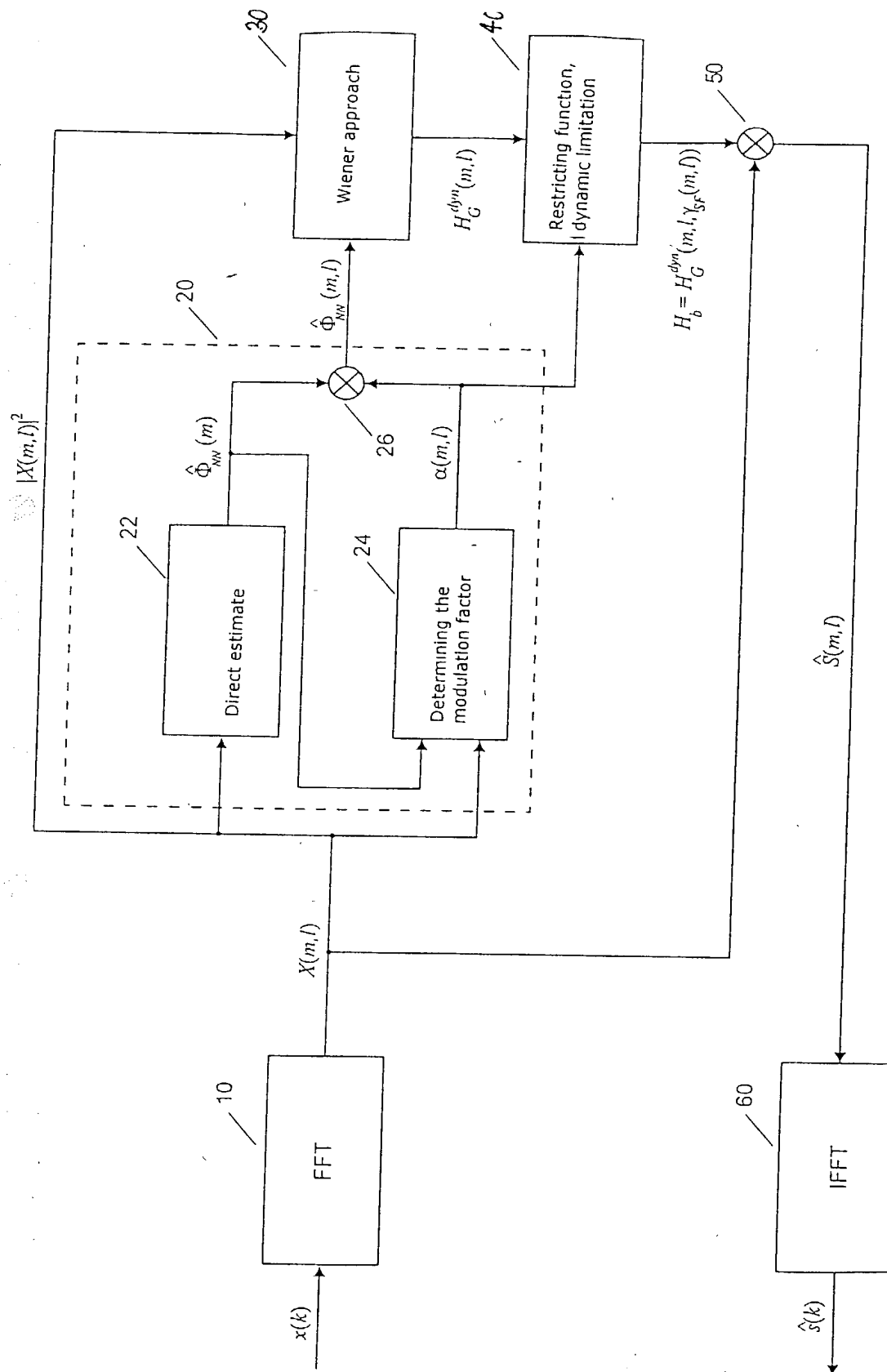


Fig. 6

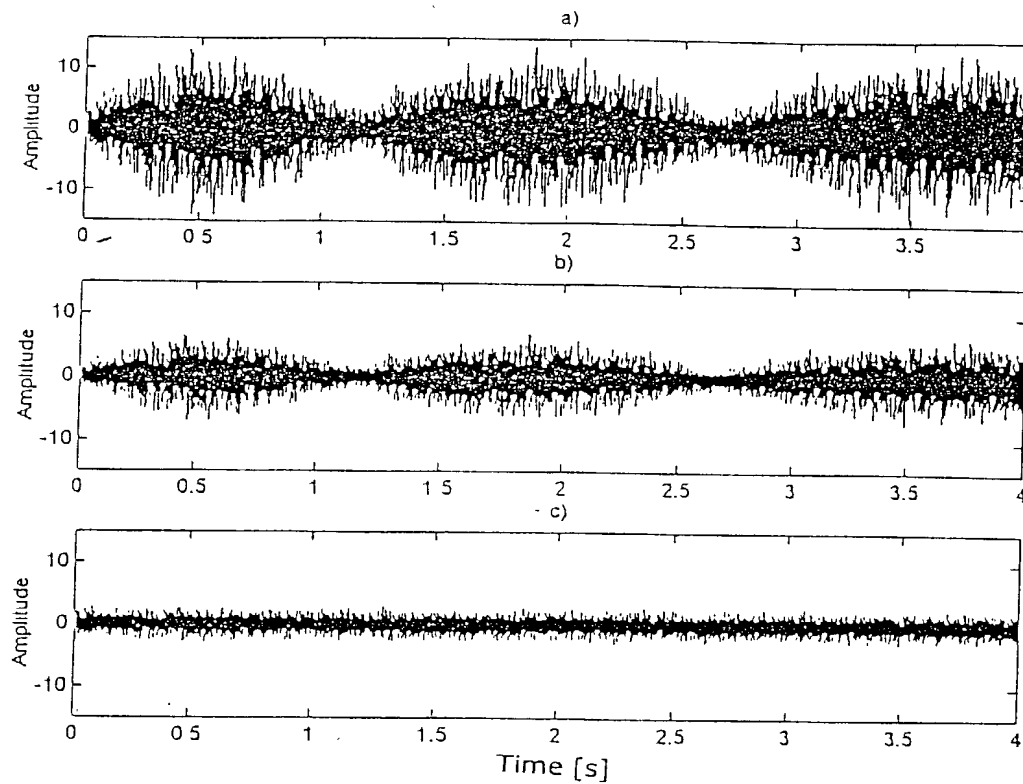


Fig. 7

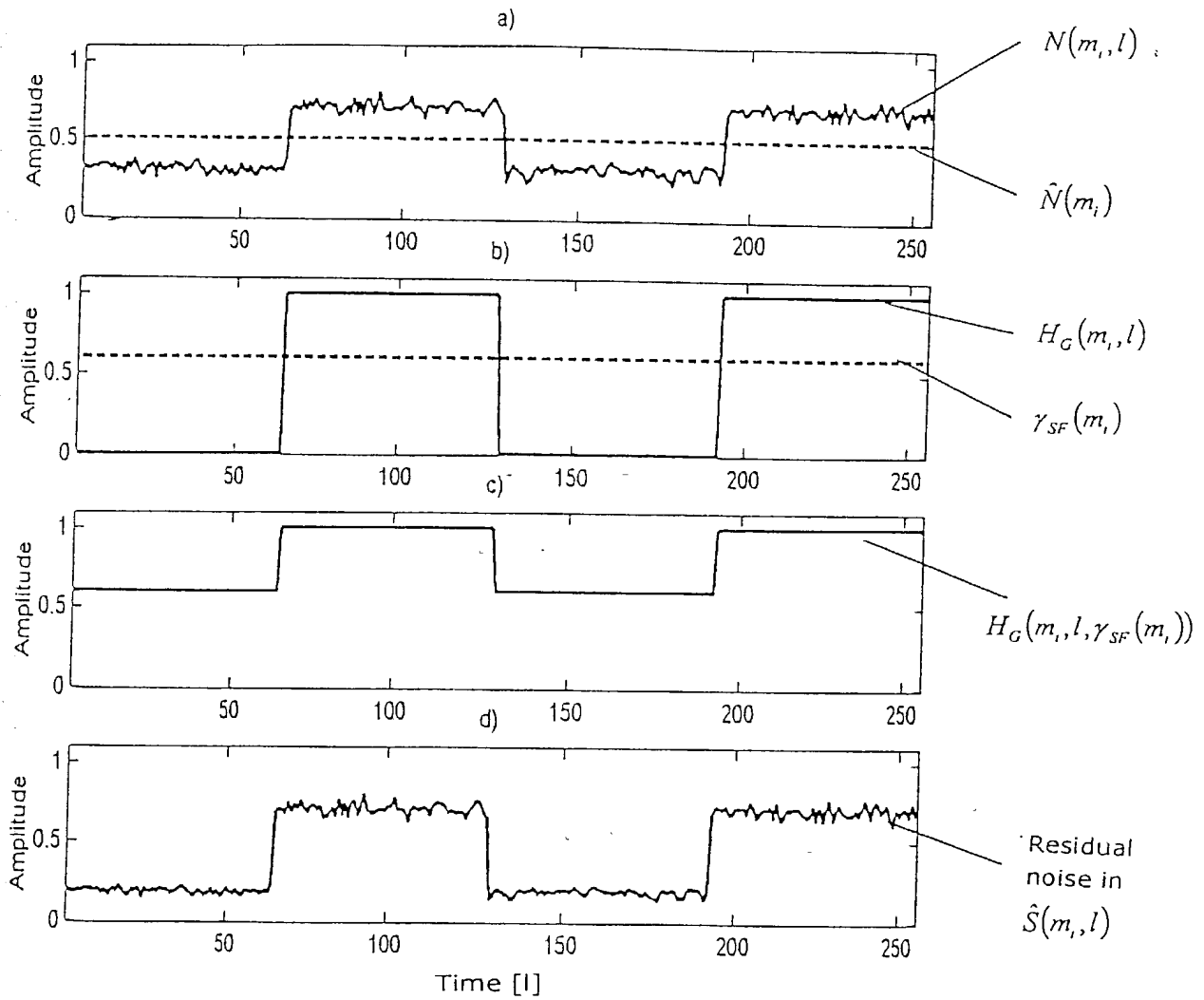
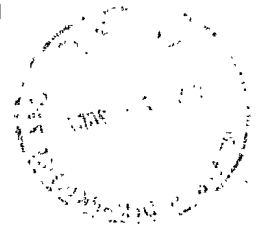


Fig. 8

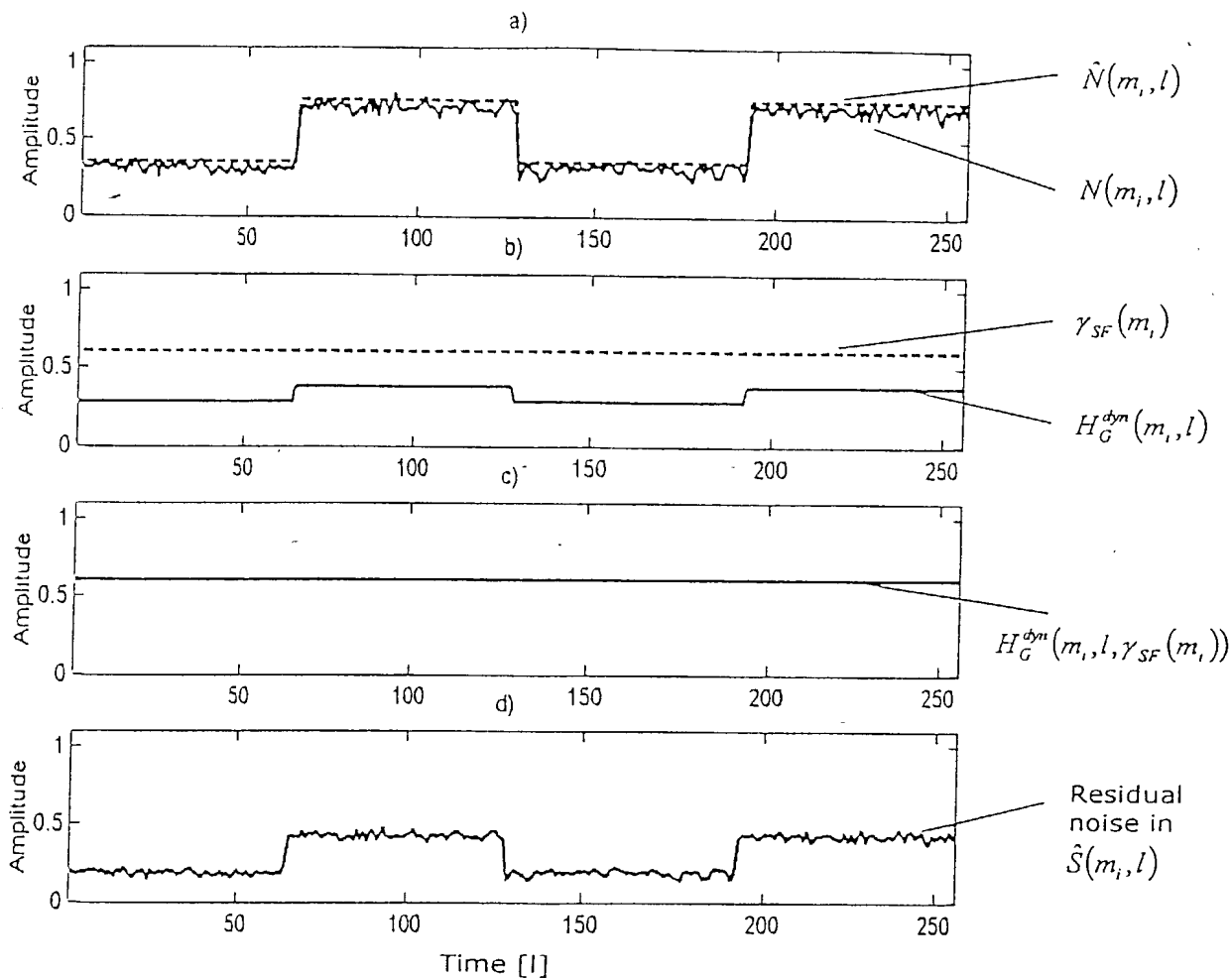


Fig. 9

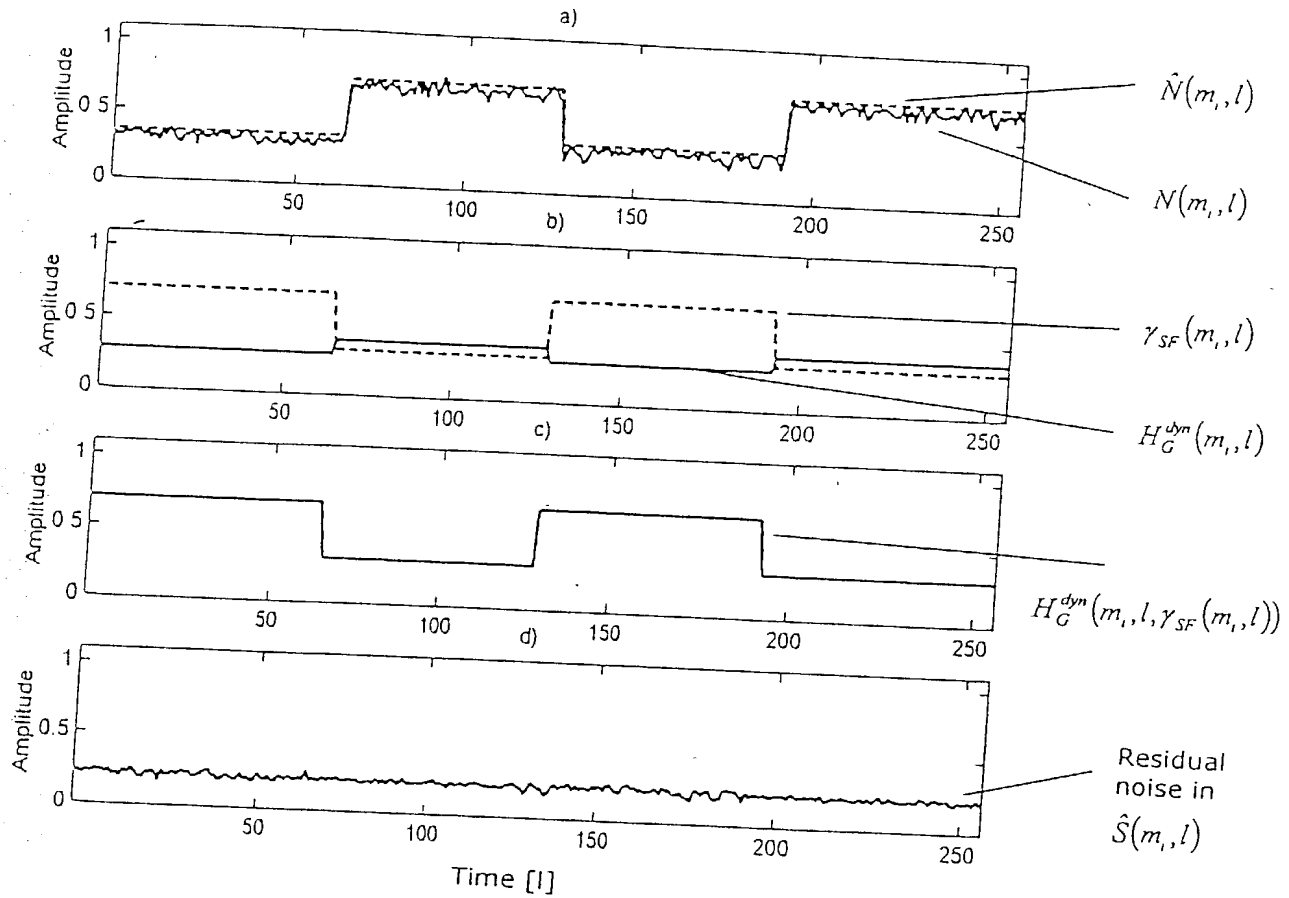


Fig. 10

Drawing legend

Figure 7: Explanation of the advantages of the method of the invention in comparison with the state of the art:

- a) configuration in respect of time of the non-stationary noise component of an audio signal with random, continuous non-stationary noise
- b) resulting, non-stationary residual noise after processing of the noisy signal in accordance with the state of the art (2nd known method)
- c) resulting, stationary residual noise after processing of the noisy signal with the method of the invention

Figure 8: Diagrammatic mode of operation of the limited STSA method with non-stationary noise interference:

- a) representation of the noise interference $N(m_i, l)$ of a discrete frequency m_i (quantity square of the Fourier transforms) and its stationary estimate $\hat{N}(m_i)$ in dependence on time l
- b) resulting filter function $H_G(m_i, l)$ of a discrete frequency m_i and associated stationary spectral bottom $\gamma_{SF}(m_i)$ in dependence on time l
- c) resulting restricted filter function $H_G(m_i, l, \gamma_{SF}(m_i))$ of a discrete frequency m_i in dependence on time l
- d) resulting residual noise in the output signal $\hat{S}(m_i, l)$ in dependence on time l

- Figure 10: Diagrammatic mode of operation of the method according to the invention:

- representation of the noise interference $N(m_i, l)$ (quantity square of the Fourier transform) of a discrete frequency m_i and its estimate $\hat{N}(m_i, l)$ by the method of the invention in dependence on time l
- resulting filter function $H_G^{dyn}(m_i, l)$ of a discrete frequency m_i and non-stationary spectral bottom $\gamma_{SF}(m_i, l)$ which is determined by the method according to the invention in dependence on time l
- resulting dynamically restricted filter function $H_G^{dyn}(m_i, l, \gamma_{SF}(m_i, l))$ of a discrete frequency m_i in dependence on time l
- resulting residual noise in the output signal $\hat{S}(m_i, l)$ in dependence on time l